

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubby
Their Care and Cultivation



A Lavishness of Bloom Scarcely Believable.

GROW HARDY ROSES

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN.

The season of bloom of the "hybrid perpetual" can be greatly extended by intelligent cultivation and a proper selection of varieties. The sturdy bushes should carry their beautiful flowers way into the fall. We have come to think of roses in the fall as a delusion and a snare, excepting, of course, the hybrid teas, which have so long been regarded in America as the only everblooming roses. There are, however, a good dozen and a half that can be relied upon to give a second crop of bloom and be a thing of beauty in August and September.

The Frau Karl Druschki, one of the very best and most popular plants ever raised, has done more to redeem hardy rose culture than any other hybrid perpetual class. It adapts itself to almost any soil, and stands unique as a hardy white rose of its class.

The very best of the long season bloomers in pink include the Mrs. John Laing, a pure, pale pink; Madame Gabriel Luizet, deep rosy pink with white at the base much like the Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.

You certainly cannot afford to ignore when planting for second bloom. Pride of Waltham, delicate flesh colored shaded with bright rose; Anna de Diesbach, very large; Heinrich Schultheis, light rose, very fragrant; Mrs. F. W. Sanford, blush shading to white; Paul's Early Blush, pale pink, flowering all the summer right up to frost.

These roses form a group of roses from which a selection may easily be made.

The Paul Neyron will yield its best roses three weeks later than the season of ordinary rose bloom, and is the largest, a most vigorous looking and sturdiest of the roses so often accused of being coarse on account of their enormous growth.

The deepest colored latest flowering rose is Louis Van Houtte. This is one of the very best black-crimson, hardy roses for any time of the year. It has a competitor in Horace Vernet, a deep purplish red shaded with dark crimson.

The careful cultivator must not sit down and expect plants to do their best with little attention. Eternal vigilance is the price of good roses. Plenty of good feeding, plenty of cultivation, early spring pruning and manuring will usually repay the amateur.

Cut off the flowers as they fade in June and July. Cut back the flowering growth one-third, thus leaving about a foot of the season's growth. The side branches that develop will ordinarily give flowers in due season.

It is quite possible to have a second bloom from some of the Wichuriana roses. The tendency to second bloom is latent and needs development. With a congenial soil these roses will give a pretty show of flowers the latter part of September and during October. I have seen Hiawatha, laden with flowers in the middle of November.

Here are the varieties that are sure to bloom all the year: Madame Levassieur, Frau Karl Druschki, white; Burbank, pink; Gruss and Tepitz, red; all Bengals.

For very deep red and crimson: Horace Vernet, Louis Van Houtte, General Washington, Mrs. John Laing, Anna de Diesbach, Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, Heinrich Schultheis and Rev. J. M. B. Camm.

FERNS EASY TO RAISE

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

The ordinary way to propagate this class of plants is by dividing the plant, by the creeping rhizomes, by the little bulbets that form on the fronds and by the seeds or spores that appear on the underside of the leaves.

The enterprising fern lover will find it most interesting to propagate by spores and perchance produce a really valuable addition to these beautiful and graceful plants.

Procure a seed pan or box with plenty of drainage holes, and cover the bottom with broken crockery. On this place half-decayed sod and fill with carefully mixed and sifted leaf mold and sand.

Make the surface of the soil perfectly smooth and level, and then scatter the spores on it and leave them without any covering, that is, of soil. However, they must be inclosed in glass by placing a pane of glass over the seed box or pan.

Water by placing the seed pan in water, and keep it there until the water appears on the surface of the soil. Then remove at once, for too much water will destroy the spores. Keep the box in the light, but not in the sun, for ferns naturally grow in shady places. Follow nature's lead.

Saves Steps.

When the best and happiest housekeeper known to the writer was asked to tell the secret of her speed in housework, she replied: "I never iron with a cold iron, cut with a dull knife, or get to my kitchen to prepare a meal without a clean small hand towel pinned to my apron belt on one side and a similar dish towel pinned on the other. Try it, and you will be surprised to see how much time and how many extra steps you will save."—Exchange.

Child's Education.

The education of the child in ideals of equity must come in large measure from the give and take of his relations with other children, whether in the home or outside. But this must be supplemented with the pervasive influence of sympathetic, yet detached judgment of older persons.

His Plea for Mercy.

"Young man," said the magistrate severely, "the assault you have committed on your poor wife was most brutal. Do you know of any reason why I should not send you to prison?" "If you do, your honor," replied the prisoner at the bar hopefully, "it will break up our honeymoon."

CARE OF THE TABLE LINEN

its Life May Be Materially Lengthened if It Is Always Handled Properly.

Careful housewives who fear the effects of fruit stains on their best table linen often lay it aside during the fruit season and use in its place table squares with the square dollies or the round table coverings with the round dollies to match.

These are chosen of fine linen or patterned damask, preferably with the scalloped edges or the simple hem-stitched hems. Under them are used the asbestos mats, which perfectly protect the polished table top. Many are using the Japanese sets, made of the cotton toweling. These are herringboned together to make the square cover the desired size, some even having the blue linen knotted to form a fringe. They are pretty and cool looking with the blue Dresden china.

The use of the smaller table linens, apparently, increases the size of the laundry, but in reality it is less work to do up a number of the small pieces than it is to wash and iron the large, heavy tablecloths.

Almost all stains are removed quite readily with plain boiling water, which must be applied before any soap is used. Soap always sets a stain. But if the stain is stubborn and refuses to come out for the hot water, then salts of lemon may be applied, and the article should be allowed to stand in the sun while it dries.

Then rinse in cold water and apply the salts a second time if there are any traces of the stain still on the cloth. One may also use spirits of wine, ammonia or Javel water, which latter must be rinsed out almost immediately for fear it may damage the material.

For grease or gravy spots, plain yellow soap rubbed well into them, then the boiling water turned through, will remove them at once. One must be careful with the laundry list while using the small tableware, for the loss of a few dollies spoils the set.

HELPFUL HINTS

When ironing delicate garments put powdered orris root between the folds of the ironing blanket. A delicate perfume will permeate the clothing.

Almost all vegetables—except beans—should be cooked in as little water as possible; then this water should be thickened with butter, cream and the tiniest amount of flour for the sauce.

To make boots waterproof melt together two parts beeswax to one part of mutton fat. Apply this to the leather at night, and in the morning wipe well with a piece of flannel.

If a magnet is kept in the hook and eye box, it will be an easy matter to pick up the hooks and eyes, and any hook that will not be picked up by the magnet, do not use, because it will rust.

Every cellar should have many shelves for the convenience of the housekeeper. There should be one or two hanging shelves. By this means the cellar may be kept in order and sanitary.

Custard and Spinach.

Boil a quart of spinach in salted water until tender and press dry, setting aside until cold. Beat two eggs, add a teaspoonful of salt and gradually a pint of hot milk, stirring well. Add the finely chopped spinach and cook in hot water until firm. Cut in cubes when cold and serve as a garnish with clear soup.

Pepper Relish.

One dozen red peppers, one dozen green peppers, 15 medium onions. Remove all the stems and seeds and put through grinder. Pour boiling water on and let stand ten minutes. Drain. Add three cupfuls of vinegar, cupful and a half of sugar, three tablespoonfuls salt. Boil 15 minutes. Seal in small jars. Delicious with cold meat.

Walnut Bread.

One and one-half cupfuls graham flour, one and one-half cupfuls white flour, one-half teaspoonful baking powder. Sift these once. Add one-half cupful molasses in which one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water has been stirred. Then add one-half cupful chopped walnut meats and one and one-quarter to one and one-half cupfuls of milk, enough to make a drop batter. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

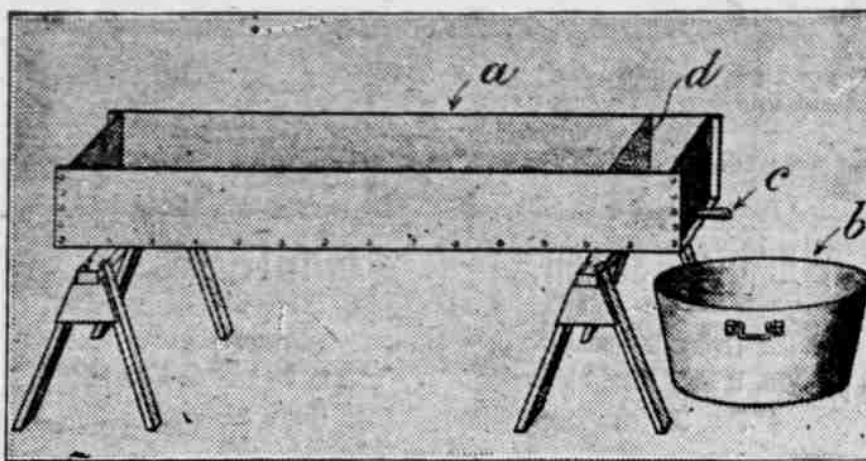
Round Steak; Spanish Style.

Broil round steak until nicely browned on both sides; pour into a frying pan one can of tomatoes, one teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper, one grated onion and one teaspoonful of table sauce; cook slowly in oven until meat is done, or about half an hour; remove meat to hot platter and surround with sauce.

To Make Potatoes Fluffy.

When mashing potatoes always use boiling, not cold milk. Beat hard and the potatoes will be light and fluffy.

SMUT OF WHEAT IS PREVENTABLE DISEASE



Simple Apparatus for the Formalin Treatment Consisting of Trough, Tub and Sawhorse—*a*, Trough; *b*, Tub; *c*, Pine Plug; *d*, Perforated Tin Plate.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Wheat growers in this country not infrequently experience serious losses caused by preventable diseases. Wheat is preyed upon by a number of parasitic fungi, three of which are classed as smuts. Two of these smuts are common pests in the wheatfields of North America, the other, commonly known as flag smut, is thus far unknown to this continent, though it is fairly common in Australia and certain other parts of the world where wheat culture has been in progress for centuries, says the department of agriculture.

Of the two smuts, bunt or covered smut of wheat, sometimes referred to as stinking smut, is found wherever wheat is grown, sometimes resulting in losses to the farmers of the United States of \$20,000,000 or more annually. Not infrequently fields planted to untreated seed and giving promise of yielding 30 to 40 bushels per acre of good wheat, will produce a crop of covered smut amounting, in some cases, to as much as 40 to 60 per cent of the crop.

This smut disease is caused by a parasitic fungus which attacks the growing wheat plant before the first

had they been allowed to develop. These smut balls consist of nothing but millions of spores inclosed in each case by a thin enveloping membrane. When the smut balls are crushed the spores give off an odor not unlike that of herring brine. The liberated spores become attached to the seed, which, if planted without previous treatment, may produce another crop of smutted wheat.

Treat Seed With Formalin.

Bunt or covered smut of wheat is one of the most easily prevented of any of the cereal diseases. The following procedure is recommended: Run all seed wheat through a fanning mill in order to blow out the unbroken smut balls. This being done, the grain should be soaked ten minutes in a solution consisting of one pound of commercial formalin (obtainable at nearly all drug stores) added to 40 gallons of water. The seed thus treated is next allowed to drain and is then piled on the floor and stirred frequently until sufficiently dry to sow. If, during this process, the kernels have swollen very much, the drill should be set to sow a little thicker, else the quantity sown per acre will be less than was intended.

Rotation in Severe Cases.

Recent experiments have shown that in certain sections of the country the soil of a field producing a crop of smutted wheat this year may harbor enough smut spores to cause the appearance of smut in next year's crop if the field be reseeded to wheat. This sometimes occurs, where smut is very bad, in spite of the planting of treated seed, and shows that in such localities crop rotation should be practiced in addition to seed treatment. Bunt or covered smut of wheat attacks no other cereal crop, but other cereals have their own smut diseases.

The other wheat smut occurring in this country, known commonly as loose smut, is not so serious as bunt, although it probably produces an average loss of three-fourths of one per cent of the total wheat crop of the country. Loose smut may be prevented by treating the seed by the Jensen hot-water method or some modification of it.

The Jensen method consists in soaking the seed for ten to fifteen minutes in hot water at a temperature of 132 to 133 degrees, Fahrenheit. It is highly important that the water shall not rise over 135 degrees or fall below 120 degrees, Fahrenheit. A temperature below this will not kill the smut, while a temperature too high may affect the germination of the seed. The grain after treatment should be immediately spread out to dry. If it cannot be spread at once it should be dipped into cold water to cool at once, and spread as soon as possible.

Determine Value of Cow.

To determine the value of a cow it is necessary to measure her milk flow and also to test her milk for butterfat. A cow producing 40 pounds of 3 per cent milk and one producing 20 pounds of 6 per cent milk give equal amounts of butter.

Egg Production.

Produce the infertile egg. Infertile eggs are produced by hens having no male birds with them. Removing the male bird has no influence on the number of eggs laid by the hens.

The hen's greatest profit-producing period is the first and second years, and unless a hen is an exceptionally good breeder she should be disposed of at the end of her second laying season and before starting to molt.

Immature Corn.

Short, immature corn should be allowed to stand until nearly dry before putting into the silo. That is, the leaves should be nearly dry; the stalk should be pretty well filled with sap. If the corn is put in while too green it may make sour silage.

Prevent Poultry Disease.

Cleanliness, disinfection and vigilance keep disease from the poultry plant.

Cracked corn is far superior to whole corn for chick feeding.

Bunt or Stinking Smut of Wheat—Two Smutted Heads.

leaf appears above ground. Once inside the attacked seedling it continues its growth and by the time the wheat begins to head the diseased plants produce a crop of smut. If we examine the heads of such a plant we find instead of normal wheat grains only a lot of smut balls. In other words, the materials produced by the living plant for the purpose of building up sound wheat grains have been consumed by the parasite in forming its masses of smut spores which finally occupy the exact position in the wheat heads that would have been filled by the kernels.

Damp Chicken Houses.

The continued wet weather of the present season has caused many damp chicken houses. If ventilation will not dry the damp poultry buildings, put about five pounds of calcium chloride in a tub or pan in each of them, covering the vessel to keep the fowls from wasting the material. The calcium chloride will absorb the moisture, and if it becomes moist it may be dried and used again. It costs about ten cents a pound.

Signs of Tuberculosis.

A cow that stays thin in spite of good feed and has a cough, shows pretty sure signs of tuberculosis. Let the veterinarian test her.

Don't Let Weeds Ripen.

Do not let any weeds ripen in the garden. One weed may produce enough to cover a large part of the garden.

Breeding Counts Little.

A cow will not yield a large profit simply because she is well bred. She must be well fed and handled.